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From the Gazette of the United States.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. V.

After attempting to maintain his extraordinary doctrine, Secretary Gallatin assumes a different position, and contends, that more than 7,300,000 dollars have, exclusively of the payment to the bank, been applied, during the year 1802, towards the further redemption by payment of the debt of the United States, and that after having paid the interest and instalments which fell due during that year, the purchase of about three millions and a half of guilders, remitted to Holland, towards the payment of the Dutch debts falling due next year, was a faithful, legal and proper execution of the law.

With respect to the payment of 1,910,000 dollars made to the bank of the United States, the whole of it, except 2,400 dollars, ought undoubtedly to be excluded from the account. The proceeds of the bank shares belonging to the United States, amounting to 1,287,600 dollars; and secretary Gallatin himself, in his official report, has stated these proceeds as distinct from the annual appropriation for the year 1802. What is more decisive, the bank shares were not appropriated to the sinking fund; nor were their proceeds declared to be vested in the commissioners, by the act of the 31st of May, 1796. Yet this is the act under which it has been attempted to justify the sale of the shares lately belonging to the United States. Let any person examine it with attention he cannot find in any section of it, that the bank shares or their proceeds were ever appropriated and vested as part of the sinking fund.

With these incidental remarks, the subject of the bank shares is dismissed. And this is done the more readily, as the transaction has been examined and exposed, in congress, by the talents of Bayard and Griswold. We return, therefore, to the main position assumed by Secretary Gallatin. He contends, that, after having paid the interest and instalments which fell due during the year 1802, the purchase of about three millions and a half of guilders, remitted to Holland, towards the payment of the Dutch debt which fell due next year, was a faithful, legal, and proper execution of the law. The triad of epithets will not prove this assertion to be correct; and he comments, with laborious minuteness, on the third section of the act. The third section, he says, directs the commissioners to pay, every year, the interest accruing and the instalments or parts of principal falling due during that year, and then proceeds in the following words: "And also it shall be the duty of the commissioners to cause to be applied the surplus of such fund as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption, by payment or purchase, of the present debt of the United States."

In attending to this clause he particularly relies on the force of the word, towards, as the sheet anchor of his argument. It would seem, however, as if the true construction of the clause might be apprehended, without much difficulty, by any person competent to be secretary of the treasury. Those who understand the fiscal arrangements of the United States need not be informed, that the public debt comprehends various species of stock, some of which are reimbursable at pleasure, while others are reimbursable by instalments.—An extinguishing annuity of eight per cent. is payable on the funded six per cent. and deferred stocks. And the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock is postponed, by contract, until the principal instalments of the foreign debt shall have been paid.—As to any of these species of debt, if it is intended to discharge more than is reimbursable, by contract, in any one year, the stock must be purchased in market.—But the other species of debt, reimbursable at pleasure, may be discharged, at any time, by paying the nominal sum of the principal, or by purchasing such of the stock as can be obtained under par. The laws of the U. S. therefore, contemplate two modes of extinguishing the debt—payment and purchase.

Every person who understands the language of the country must know that the final redemption of the whole debt will be effected when the last cent is discharged, and not before. When any part except the last, of the public debt is discharged by the application of the public monies this is an application of those monies towards the final redemption.

In speaking of pecuniary transactions, the word towards is correctly used with reference to payments in part. When a person, indebted to a merchant on bond and on book account makes a payment in part of what he owes, and the sum is applied either to the bond or to the account at the option of the debtor, the money in this case, is applied towards the final discharge of the whole debt. This phraseology is conformable to the established usage among men of business and information, who have been educated in the country. Numerous examples to the like effect have been found in the appropriation laws of the United States. It is sufficient to mention two. By an act of the 23d of February 1802, entitled an act making certain partial appropriations for the year 1802, the sum of sixty thousand dollars was appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the pay of the army. Another example is in the act of the 2d day of April, 1802, entitled An act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two. It appropriates the sum of 100,000 dollars towards defraying the expenditure of the civil list. In each of those cases, it must have been well known, that the sum appropriated was but in part of the amount which was finally to be paid; and the phraseology is adapted to convey that idea with precision. Who indeed, will pretend, that the sum of 7,000,000 dollars could now be applied to the final redemption of an existing debt of more than 70,300,000 dollars? It can be applied only towards such redemption. The interest and instalments, as they fall due at various periods within the calendar year, are to be first discharged out of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars; and then a further portion of debt must be extinguished by payment or purchase. In this manner the appropriated monies are to be applied.—Each application is an extinguishment of a portion either of interest or principal.—Without such extinguishment, there is no application in fact. And an application in fact is the only mode of satisfying the public creditors, however an application in theory may be admired by the manager of the sinking fund.

Enough, it is presumed, if not much more than enough, has now been said, respecting the construction of the words applied, towards the further and final redemption of the debt. In apology for saying so much, let it be considered, that secretary Gallatin appears to place his main reliance on the particular phraseology of the third section. Take this argument in his own words, and mark how he remembers to omit some of the significant parts of the clause, while there is an affectation of reasoning on the whole. He expresses himself in this manner—"The words by payment or purchase," are, according to the strict sense of the sentence, connected with the word, "redemption;" the further and final redemption is to be effected by payment or purchase; the application of monies which the commissioners may legally effect, is towards the farther redemption: the subtlety of the objection seems to consist in making the words "by payment" depend immediately on the words "to cause to be applied," from which it would result, that the application, instead of being, as expressed by the law, towards a redemption, which redemption must, when effected, be effected by payment or purchase, would be confined to an immediate payment; and as the purchase of bills is not an immediate payment, but a provision towards a future payment, such purchases would be excluded from that authorization in the law.—Not only that construction is not justified by the strict sense of the words as connected with the sentence; but if it was adopted, it must follow that there did not exist nor ever had existed (for the phraseology of this sentence is transcribed from preceding laws) any authority whatever in the commissioners of the sinking fund to provide in time for the payment of the Dutch debt. They must, according to that new construction, be bound in the application of the surplus of the fund to an immediate payment; and not be permitted to purchase remittances for the purpose of making a payment the ensuing year. For this is the only clause which authorises the commissioners to make any payment other than for the payment of interest and principal falling due that year; and if it forbids them to make the purchase of bills under the appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, it forbids them altogether, there being no words in the clause, limiting its effects to that appropriation." The perplexed obscurity of these observations of secretary Gallatin is worthy of the entanglement of accounts in his report. After what has already been said, his comment on particular words of the clause would receive unmerited attention, were it now honoured with a further refutation. Some of his more general assertions will be the subject of future animadversion.

ALFRED.

* *From the Journal des Debats, July 5.*

"HANOVER, June 23.—We are waiting here for the commissioners of the Court of Copenhagen, and the Deputies of the Imperial City of Hamburgh, to enter into a negociation with Gen. Mortier for the liberty of the Navigation of the Elbe.—They assure us, that the Senate of Hamburgh has offered a very considerable sum of money, if he will but permit the inhabitants of that city to continue their commerce direct with England. In the mean time it is languishing entirely. They at first proposed to establish it by Toonningen, in the Duchy of Schlesewig: but as that port is too small, and its entrance very perilous, it seems, that if the negociation with Gen. Mortier was without success, they will be obliged to make that commerce by the Sund and by Lubeck, which might be very advantageous to the latter city, but will certainly be very prejudicial to Hamburgh. They say, that the Senate of that city have formally consented that the French should have a garrison at Cuxhaven."

"Signals for two ships and a brig."

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Smith, of the Hunter, in 42 days from Gibraltar, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday.

He informs, that previous to his sailing, a Portuguese 64 arrived there from a cruize off Algiers, where she sunk an Algerine cruizer, and picked up 140 of the crew and 16 Neapolitan prisoners, that were on board. Lord Nelson, was off Toulon, with 14 sail of the line. The Victory of 98 guns, took on her passage from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambuscade and several merchantmen, from St Domingo. The British cruizers out of Gibraltar, have sent in several Danes, Swedes, &c. on suspicion of their cargoes being French property. The emperor of Morocco has 6 cruizers ready for sea, it is thought to cruise against the Americans, Dutch, and those nations who latterly have neglected to send him presents. Arrived at Tangiers, a Danish frigate with presents for the emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter sailed, the Revolution, English frigate, cut out two French ships from under the Spanish batteries. The French made a demand of 14 sail of the line from the Spaniards, to be got in readiness immediately.

Lucien Bonaparte was expected hourly at Madrid. The ports of Leghorn, and Cette, are to be blockaded by the British. The French have possession of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburgh. Sir Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the time Bonaparte was there.

Markets very dull at Gibraltar—Flour 7 1-2 dollars—No sale for beef, pork, coffee, sugar nor pepper.

PARIS JUNE 16.

This day we find in the official order, for a day of public prayer, the following letters, addressed to the Cardinals, Arch Bishops, and Bishops of France by the First Consul.

SIRS,

The motives of the present War are known to all Europe. The perfidy of the King of England, who had scorned the sanctity of treaties, by refusing to return Malta to the order of St. John of Jerusalem; who has attacked our merchant ships previous to a declaration of war, the necessity of defence obliges us to take up our arms, for which purpose I write you this letter to the end that you order prayers to be offered, imploring heaven to bless our arms.—The tokens you have given of your zeal for an attachment to the state, assures me that you will, with pleasure conform these sentiments.

Written at St. Cloud, the 18th Prarial, Year 11th, (7th June, 1803.)

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

There is no doubt but this circular will meet with general approbation from the clergy. The Consistory of the reformed church of Paris has returned the following reply.—

Citizen First Consul,

The religion of God is the friend of peace, and this character belongs, in the most decided manner to his ministers. It was therefore the real sentiment of the reformed Church of Paris, which wished you success, when you exchanged the flaming sword of war for the Olive branch of peace. But alas, citizen First Consul, why have we not been suffered to enjoy longer the fruits of your labour? Why are you forced, however reluctant, again to try the hazards of war, again to gird on the sword? We regret with you this painful necessity. But confiding with you in the justice of our cause, we unite with all France in wishing you success.

The consistory of the reformed church of Paris, is composed of citizens who, equally as landholders, magistrates, and merchants, are among the number of those who have nothing dearer at heart, than to avenge an unjust attack on their country.

But the same citizens offer you here the homage of the whole congregation. At the same time that sentiments of humanity induce them to wish ardently the return of a peace consistent with national honor, which cannot but be favorable to the service of God. They also promise you their assistance, to the extent of their abilities, in producing that desired event. Yes, they congratulate themselves, that they are in this respect united with all ranks of citizens who form the extended population of this republic.

Accept, Citizen First Consul, the expression of our zeal for the good of our country; and while our Joshua must fight, our Moses shall not get tired of holding up his hands to the God of Battles, praying his blessings on the efforts of our legions so much accustomed to conquer: while the rash boastings of our enemies shall only serve to give an additional stimulus to our exertions, and our success will be more valued the more dearly it is purchased.

Done in consistory at Paris, 12 Prarial, 11th year.

(Signed) P. H. MARRON, President.
RABAUT, jun. Secretary.

HARTFORD, (c.) August 17.

It is supposed, that by reason of *imperious circumstances*, the office of Collector at New-Haven, vacant by the death of Deacon Bishop, is in danger of going out of the family, notwithstanding the pre-eminent claims of Abraham. It is agreed on all hands, that Abraham possesses all the vices which are requisite to entitle a man to office at the present time; but Governor Kirby having been obliged to compromise an action of fraud, brought against him by a brother democrat, (as it is said) at a tune of *ten or twelve thousand dollars*, it will probably become convenient to replenish the republican treasury in Connecticut, by *Presidential favour*. Such, at least, are the "*Signs of the times.*" Rotation in office is a favourite democratic doctrine. Abraham has now a brilliant opportunity of *practising*, as well as *preaching*.

CARLISLE, August 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Lycoming County, to his friend in Carlisle, dated at Harrisburg, 20th July, 1803.

"The post before last Lycoming brot a letter from Mr. Coltman whom I mentioned in one of my former letters, dated from Niagara 16th June last, to Mr. Grier, stating, That there is a young lady living about six miles from thence, who says she was at a boarding school with Miss M'Doll at Montreal 3 years—That a Mr. Forsythe, a gentleman of great respectability of character, had passed through that place a few days previous to his arrival there, who said in that place he was well acquainted with Dr. John M'Dowall, formerly of Montreal, that about three years ago he emigrated from Montreal to Kentucky, that he left behind him his only daughter in the care of an aged aunt, who is since dead, that last winter a person did arrive from Kentucky at Montreal to conduct this daughter back to her father.

"Mr. Coltman was on his way to Montreal and promised that on his arrival there he would forward to Mr. Grier authentic information on the subject."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1803.

CAROLINE ANECDOTES.

That Mr. New was formerly a Carriage-Maker, is true; nor is this fact related as any disparagement to him—but, on the contrary, as much to his credit. That he was opposed to John Taylor for a seat in the Assembly some years ago, is also true. That a grave and venerable judge (uncle to John Taylor) did, at the court-house, publicly advise, or *order* Mr. New, not with the *lordly voice of a high toned aristocrat*, but with the *mild* and *meek voice* of an *humble democrat*, to go home to his work-shop, as the most proper place for him, is well known throughout the county of Caroline. That the people, highly to the honor of their feelings, their independence, and their republican virtue, did instantly resent this *dictatorial* conduct, and elect Mr. New, not with the consent of Mr. Taylor's friends, as stated in the Frederick-Town Herald, but sorely against their will, is also an undeniable fact.

That some misunderstanding took place in the years '91 or '92 between Mr. Francis Corbin and Mr. John Taylor, is notorious to the whole district. It was a topic of conversation among many members of the General Assembly, and of the Congress at that time, some of whom were instrumental in bringing about an explanation from the latter to the former gentleman.* What were the merits of this dispute, need not now be enquired: but certain it is, after it happened, Taylor's friends, who were before rather friendly than hostile, became outrageous in their opposition to Corbin, and did support Mr. New to prevent Corbin's re-election. We say his re-election, because Mr. Corbin had been, but a short time before, elected to Congress for the remainder of the second session, under a law which was passed in consequence of the new census, by which the state became entitled to more representatives. That Mr. New's triumph over John Taylor, on a late occasion, has been the source of much mortification to him and to his conspirators, is a very laughable fact, and well warranted the writer in the Frederick-Town Herald in moralizing on the capriciousness of fortune. The fable of the Cat and the Monkey was completely reversed, and Mr. New's enemies no longer accuse *him* of being a *cats-paw* to Taylor. It is more generally believed now that Taylor was himself a cats-paw to Burr,† who laid the plot to get him elected. Whether the General Assembly will obey the "Conge d'eslise" of the Executive, and promote the designs of these plotters, is a question "ad referendum."

The Frederick-Town Herald is mistaken in making New inferior in rank to Taylor. New has been a Colonel in the Militia, and served with much credit to himself and his county in that capacity—but Taylor's military achievements never raised him to that rank, as well as we can recollect, either in the army or in the militia. His title of "*Colonel*" is either assumed by himself, or conferred by his friends, as a thing of *courtesy*, to make him a head taller among the people. By the courtesy of England, the eldest son of every Earl is a Lord; and why, by the courtesy of Virginia, should not the nephew of a Judge be a Colonel!! *Risum teneatis?!!*

We understand, from good authority, that a conspicuous man in Caroline lately imported a quantity of Rum from the West Indies, or some other place, and sold it without obtaining a licence as the laws of the state require; and that the persons acquainted with the fact are deterred from lodging information against him, on account of his great popularity in the county.

BANKS.

Being desirous to publish some remarks concerning the establishment of Banks, we request that some of our friends will send us a pamphlet which was published by col. John Taylor of Caroline, a few years ago, concerning this subject. And we shall also be glad to receive other communications upon the subject—so that our readers may have all the information in our power.

We have frequently expressed our sentiments and stated some facts concerning schemes among the democratic leaders. The first of great confidence happened in New-York between the Burrites and Clintonians. Almost all the democrats have declared against Burr. They call him traitor, and annex to his name every species of ignominy.

The second was a declaration of war by the *Aurora-man* against Governor M'Kean. This quarrel is nipt in the bud. Duane & Co. have found motives for rendering thanks to M'Kean for his firmness.

The third was between Gallatin and Mr. Du-Val, the comptroller. Du-Val felt too much the worth of his own character to be put in trammels by the author of the Pennsylvania insurrection, and this quarrel has also been lulled to sleep. But another of more importance has happened in Maryland between the Governor, Col. J. F. Mercer, and the Executive Council. The Governor has declined being a candidate for that office again; has declared himself a candidate for the next assembly, and is opposed by the whole democratic corps. Before this event, Maryland was very nearly divided between federalism and democracy. If Col. Mercer should be elected, it will greatly weaken the democratic cause.

We cannot help expressing our expectations that these important events will induce the people of Virginia to examine into the causes. If they find that their own leaders are tyrants, intriguers and calumniators—if they find some of the most respectable men in other states deserting the democratic cause, will it not induce them to withdraw their blind and fatal confidence? Col. Mercer's case will be understood by reading the following:

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

TRIAL OF BATTEL.—The dispute between Governor Mercer and the Council is at length to be decided by the people. His Excellency, having presented himself to Anne Arundel county as a candidate for the General Assembly, resolved at once on a public and complete discussion of all the matters in issue. Ned Hall himself is no speaker; (we would not absolutely affirm that he is very much of a thinker) but Jack Johnson, with an aid or two, has taken the field against the Governor, as champion for the Council.

"*Stout Glo'ster stood aghast in* speechless *trance!*
"*To arms! cried Mortimer, and couch'd his quivering lance.*"

Yet, it was held at the only spouting match which had taken place between them at the date of our last information, that the Governor, though but one, had already shewn himself very much too many for his antagonists, worrying them alternately with ridicule and argument, with laughter and invective. Indeed it is stated that he made a most serious and blasting charge against his chief foe, which is yet to be settled: And it is added, that he threatens the party with some very interesting and weighty disclosures in the course of the contest, which promises to last with unabated violence till the election in October. The love of amusement induces us to hope that this may be the case. Should the Council find their present force insufficient, we advise them to dispatch a courier to Washington for Levi Lincoln or John Thompson Mason, two gentlemen who have no scruple whatever in going any where out of their district (the county of Montgomery being always excepted as to the latter) to attend the electioneering duties which the president has attached to their office.

Gen. Washington.—It has been remarked, that the toasts of the different parties in commemorating a public anniversary afford the most correct criterion of their political creeds. The epoch of our independence will always be celebrated as long as the American nation are capable of appreciating their own happiness. It is on such an occasion, that every lover of his country must feel himself impelled to pay a tribute of honor and gratitude to the memory of the worthy heroes, whose exertions have achieved the glorious work. If the deserts of those heroes should cease to be the subject of eulogy, and particularly on a recollection of the benefits flowing from their meritorious services, we have a right to conclude, that a political delusion brought about by designing demagogues has rendered the people insensible to them. The genuine principles of liberty were the object of our struggle with Great Britain. It was not the mad democracy of the present day, which is waging war against the Christian religion as well as all the established governments of the world. It was not, like Bonaparte, to aggrandize to himself, that Washington led the van of our armies against the hostile array of our foes, but the good of our country was his aim. Washington, however, with a few exceptions, has been forgot by the democrats in their toasts in celebrating the late anniversary of our independence, and in the number of exceptions we may mention the democrats of this place.

As long as we properly estimate the advantages of our independence, we cannot possibly forget the illustrious hero, to whose valour in the field and wisdom in the cabinet we are indebted for them. But why have the democrats shewn such an indifference to the memory of Gen. Washington in the commemoration of the last fourth of July? Is the remembrance of his eminent services lost in their admiration of Mr. Jefferson? Does Mr. Jefferson support the same political principles as Gen. Washington did, when in the hour of danger he risked his life for the salvation of our country? If so, why will they not honor the man, to whose glorious exploits we owe the enjoyment of them? But they do not think so. They are fully convinced that the political tenets of Mr. Jefferson are as different from those of Washington as day is from night. It is still remembered how the shafts of calumny were levelled at him in a leading democratic paper, and that Mr. Jefferson retained a mercenary pen to defame his character; yet the body of the American nation will always revere the memory of Washington. Their sense of his merits may be suspended a while by a temporary delusion, but this will only tend to renew a livelier remembrance of them, when the wickedness and nefarious views of his revilers are detected.

The revival of the principles of '76 are made the boast of the day, and made too by the coward who sought for shelter on Carter's Mountain, when he ought to have faced the enemy in the field to support them. Yet he is honored, while the name of Washington, who hazarded his all in defence of them, is passed over in silence. The warfare against General Washington, as well as against his principles, has been insidiously carried on by the leaders of the present administration. Fully aware how sensible the American people were of the merits of their chief, they never dared to attack his character openly, but employed despicable tools to do for them in a clandestine manner, what they were afraid to do themselves. In the silence observed with respect to General Washington, we discover a tacit acknowledgment of their degeneracy from genuine liberty. And will the American people suffer themselves to be duped any longer by the professions of men, whose actions constantly give them the lie? From this inattention to the memory of Washington in the celebration of the anniversary of independence by the democrats, we may justly conclude, that their boasts of the revival of the spirit of '76 is "all sound and fury signifying nothing."

When the memory of the most illustrious of our revolutionary heroes is thus treated by the ruling party, can we wonder why they should be insensible to the merits of an Adams, a Jay, a King, a Pinckney, a Hamilton, a Marshall, &c.? That they should exclude them from the councils of our nation; while Gallatin, who headed an insurrection against the administration of Gen. Washington should be honored and appointed to office? A foreigner, who bore no share in the toils and dangers of our revolution, should be preferred to men, whose bodies are marked with wounds received in defence of our liberty and independence. Is it thus the present ruling party revere the principles of '76 by shewing a dislike and opposition to the undaunted asserters of our rights and by honoring the *exotic* secretary of the treasury with the most splendid eulogies and toasts.

However, while we detest the hypocrisy of Mr. Jefferson in visiting the tomb of Gen. Washington, and affecting to drop the tributary tear to his memory, we cannot help remarking their consistency on this occasion. Consistency is generally looked for in vain in their professions and conduct, yet in this instance the slight passed on his memory evinces the true spirit of the party and corresponds to the machinations of its leaders. What have *they* to do with Washington who admire Mr. Jefferson? Was he not the first author of the schism in our government? Has he not opposed for ten years the principles of the federal administration? But while we admit, that it is impossible to revere the memory of Washington and to espouse the principles of Mr. Jefferson, we must tremble for the fate of our country in the abandonment of principles that have reared it to its present consideration among the nations of the world. Let it be then never forgotten that the democrats have rejected the principles of General Washington, and in the commemoration of American independence have honored and toasted the man who fled for safety to the mountains to avoid the enemy who invaded our country, and have passed over in silence the memory of the illustrious hero who fought for our liberty, who risked his life in defence of our rights, and whose exertions in the field and cabinet achieved our independence. *(Fred. Town Herald.)*

A commission of three Americans has been nominated by our ministers at Paris, to liquidate the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States. This commission is composed of Mr. Barnet, commercial agent for the port of Antwerp;—Mr. Maclure, of Maryland; and col. Mercer, of Virginia.

Captain Fuller, of the brig Hound, arrived at New-York from Curracoa, mentions, that while he lay there the brigs Mary of London, and Caroline of Dublin, were carried in by a French privateer of 4 guns. They were part of a fleet of 17 sail from Trinidad, homeward bound, nine of which had been captured by the same privateer.

We have had occasion frequently to speak favorably of Mr. Gray, the Editor of the Anti-Democrat. The following specimen of his talents and principles we publish with great pleasure, not only because he displays each very fully—but also because he has fairly entered the lists with the Aurora and its Editor.

The Editor of the Aurora in his paper of the 12th, has devoted more than a column of it, in an attempt to extenuate and apologise for a few of the *inconsistencies* he had uttered, and which had been animadverted upon, some days ago, in the Anti-Democrat. This apologetic discourse of his was accompanied with a quantity of matter usually discharged by him on such occasions; and which, as usual, seemed not to afford him relief.

Duane still takes it for granted that he is, not only the "Organ of the Public Will," but the *Organ of the Government*. It is not him he thinks to *discover* the machinations of the *British Government*, against the constitutions of this country, and to administer the remedy. Had the president conceived it proper to have viewed the subject in the same light in which it is seen by Mr. Duane, he would have remonstrated, diplomatically, to the court of Great Britain, and, had redress been denied, *vindicated* the honor of the United States, by a purchase, perhaps, of all the ministerial presses in England. Mr. Duane goes a shorter way to work. He one day recommends the line of conduct to be observed England, and the *same day*, before his recommendation could possibly have reached St. Jame's, or even the Philadelphia post-office on its way thither, takes, himself, a direct contrary course, by commencing immediate hostilities against Great Britain, her ministry, and government; pursuing the war in successive papers, down to the last, with unabated spirit and activity.

It pleases this Editor *now* to suggest, that what he meant by the parties observing a strict neutrality, *in all things*, towards each other, was not to preclude him from calling a paper styled a memorial by Talleyrand (published in the Sun, a London Gazette) a *British ministerial forgery*, and the British government *the worst of all governments*. How *he* could come by the knowledge that this paper is a forgery, *he* himself best knows. That he has *personal* reasons for disliking and abusing the British government, has, it is said, been long since discovered. There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence in point of time, relative to the hostilities between France and England, and the declaration of war against the latter by the *Aurora*. So faithful an ally as the Aurora (no matter who rules France) ought to be very precious in the eye of the Grande Republique.

The Editor of the Anti-Democrat is of opinion, that, when the United States and Great Britain are at peace, and the respective governments manifest an earnest desire to preserve that peace, and the good understanding which subsists between them, and between their respective citizens and subjects, *it does not comport with the duties of a printer, in either country, to utter libels against the government or ministry of the other.*

The Aurora asks, "has the Anti-Democrat no knowledge of the history of English mercy, and justice, and regular government in Ireland, the country which gave its Editor birth; or does the Editor think the tender 'mercies' of the British in that country, are evidences of any other than the worst of governments?"—The Editor of the Anti-Democrat replies, that, as a printer, it would be highly improper in him to discuss, in his paper, the merits of the questions which have agitated the people of Ireland and England, and which have resulted in an *union of the two countries*; or to attempt, by any *concealed practices* or *secret combinations*, or by any open and inflammatory publications, to *rekindle* a fire, perhaps for the people of both countries, happily extinguished.

As to the federal papers said by Duane to be in the pay of Great Britain, if any such exist in the United States, which is not believed, let them be named;—let the government be informed of them? that the speediest and most effectual remedy be applied, and their conductors held up to public scorn and infamy.—On such an occasion the government cannot, and ought not to sleep; nor should Mr. Duane, under dread of being branded as an unsupported public and general calumniator, withhold any facts which might substantiate the charge. As for, however, as the Editor has had the opportunity to consult the different federal and democratic newspapers, he has not perceived in any of the former any symptom of dislike or enmity to the constitution of the United States; on the contrary he remarks, in all of them, the greatest solicitude to preserve it, *in its purity*, and secure it from the insidious attack of *infidels* and *democrats*; and to put the people on their guard against being seduced into a belief that it is, what it *is not*, "a *complete* and *perfect* democracy." It is from democratic presses, and from the leaders of democrats, that has issued this political heresy, so pregnant with evils, so formidable to the essence and existence of the constitution, and to liberty.

The Editor of *this* paper is no *hypocrite*. He has never *denied* his birth-place. He has not attempted to *impose himself* on a country as its *citizen*, while the *subject of a distant nation*. He has never set up his abilities, humble as they are, *to sale*. He has never *received* from the President of the United States, or any other person, a monthly stipend as a hired public writer. He has never been the receiver or publisher of any part of the contents of a *private* letter, knowing it to have been *stolen*. He has never been concerned in *breaking into a public office*. He has never been the *secretary to a London Mob*, with the view of destroying the government of which he *was a subject*. He has not enlisted himself under the banners of Talleyrand, nor Fox, nor Tierney, nor Grey, nor Sheridan, nor Windham, nor Pitt, nor Hawkesbury, nor Addington, nor *England*, nor *France*. He has never been the *calumniator of General Washington*; nor the *apologist of Robespierre*, his compeers, and successors. He never wished for the annihilation of France, nor the annihilation of England. But he wished, and still wishes, that Great Britain may forever *balance* France. He is a young man as yet alive to all the sense of shame, if decency, of right, of wrong, and a sincere respector of truth, and religion. He has after due reflection on the difficulties and calumnies to be encountered, become the Editor of a news-paper; in which capacity he intends to put in practice what he professes, and to profess only what his judgment and conscience shall approve. He intends, with the blessings of a kind providence, and the countenance of a liberal public, to conduct his paper upon *American principles only*, as respects the belligerent powers; to support the constitution of the United States and of the individual states, in the spirit of their provisions; and to resist, as far as his slender abilities will enable him, every attempt to render these constitutions *democracies*. With his consent such an evil shall never befall the people of the United States, as must inevitably follow the conversion of these constitutions into democracies.

The Editor has promised to, and will occasionally exhibit the lies, deceptions, contradictions, inconsistencies, and misrepresentations, which constitute, so frequently, the pith and marrow of the *Aurora*. It is an obligation imposed upon him by the station he occupies; and which he will discharge with fidelity.

"The democratic prints," said an honest man at the commencement of the present war, "will have too much consistency to appear openly to advocate the measures of Bonaparte, after the severe censures they have published in regard to him." "The Jacobins will be found to be on the side of the First Consul," was the answer—"Bonaparte must have his advocates and defenders in this country, and while he has gold, *will* have them." The course which is now taken will prove the truth of these observations. A few months since, "none so great a tyrant as Bonaparte." He was the *usurper* and the *destroyer of liberty in France*. Now, poor England is the object of all our democratic venom, and Bonaparte finds ample justification for entering into the war.

Upon this event we are obliged to contrast the conduct of the jacobins of England with those of the United States. Previous to the peace, the opposition in Great Britain has become extremely formidable by numbers and talents, but since the renewal of the war, few have been sufficiently hardy as even to intimate a ground of justification for the French government. The "*London Courier*" which in that country has heretofore borne much the same character that the Aurora sustains in this, has come boldly forward, with a direct and unequivocal defence of the principles upon which England has made war, and with a declaration for a *decisive* and *ardent* support of that war. The "*Whig Club*," ever distinguished for disaffection to their own government, and for a firm adherence to the views and interests of France, no longer dare to profess their confidence in the justice and policy of the First Consul, but have declared their readiness and determination to resist to the utmost the aggression and hostile views of the enemy. Jacobinism in England is forced to hide its head, and we now find

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** When John Taylor was elected to the Senate of the United States, Frank Corbin was first nominated for that office, and was supported by the federalists to the number of 40 or 50. John Taylor was supported by the anti-federalists, and was elected. The ground work of their disputes, it is thought by some, was laid then.*

† Previous to the election, Burr and some of the conspirators met at Col. Taylor's house. It was there, no doubt, determined that Taylor should keep in the back ground during the canvassing, and leave the whole business of electioneering to his friends.—He did so, as long as he could, and declared that he would not offer—but would serve, if elected. His anxiety however to be elected got the better of his policy, and on the day of the election he harranged the people before the poll was opened, and then took his seat on the bench as a candidate, of his own accord! This was not offering!!!!

men who have been its warmest champions, openly avow their attachment to the constitution and government of the country. The following are a part of the remarks of the "Courier" in regard to the war, and the principles upon which it has been undertaken:

"At a crisis so important as the present, our readers have a right to know what line of conduct we mean to pursue.—*We shall support the war, decisively, ardently support it.* We shall support it, because it is a war against a power which has never been really at peace with us since the treaty of Amiens; which has been employing every means to disgrace and degrade us from that rank and station which we have a right to hold, which we have earned by our blood and treasures, by our patriotism and our talents, by our valor and our virtue, by the freedom of our constitution, by the excellence of our political institutions, and by our glorious achievements against that very France, who would now humble and degrade us. We shall not run the risk of checking or letting down the spirit of the country by directing their attention to the weakness of ministers. If they be weak, they deserve stronger support. Yet we would by no means be supposed to entertain an opinion that a more popular ministry, a ministry of more talents, might not have been formed. Certainly there might have been. But the crisis is so important, the necessity of co-operation is so obvious, that we must all rally round the government of the country; we must strengthen it by our arms, animate it by our patriotism, and invigorate it by our unanimity."

Far different is the spirit and temper displayed by the first democratic editors in this country. The style of their political disquisitions is that of railing and low abuse against a government and country which now forms the only barrier to restrain the mad ambition of Bonaparte, and to stop his ascention to universal empire. The praises of *the hero* are indeed, for the present, cautiously indulged, but this is only to preserve a semblance of consistency with former conduct. Should the war be continued, the First Consul will find it expedient that his policy should find defenders in this country, and then it will be manifested that our most distinguished jacobin presses are in the pay of a foreign master. *Gazette U. S.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

Y. X. has again made his appearance in the Virginia Gazette of the 24th inst. with exultation, as discovering by his extreme sagacity, that the writer of this was one of the persons concerned in blacking the signs some nights past—an occurrence that has opened so wide a field for the display of his prolific genius. Whatever merit he may expect to derive from his *supposed discovery*, I am very willing to grant him; and I am sure that no person is more disposed than myself to allow him all the advantages and honors he may reap from his two late productions as an author.

As glaringly inconsistent and contradictory as my first publication may appear to his acute perception, and as much as he may pride himself for his knowledge in drawing *positive conclusions* from *questionable positions*, he is not aware that the arguments made use of by him, in order to induce a belief that I was one of the party concerned, if not the leader of the "banditti," tend equally to his own conviction. He positively asserts that *I was* concerned in this affair; and he draws his inference from this part of my former piece: "But he (the writer of this) is very certain that no injury was intended by the persons concerned." Because I expressed myself as above, after declaring that I was unacquainted with any of the party, he denounces me as the ring leader of them. Can any person but our keen sighted *Censor* of Richmond perceive so gross an inconsistency in these two sentences? Beware, Y. X.—you yourself may be implicated in this affair. I will now ask a question, the answer to which must either exonerate me from all imputation as to signblacking, or equally draw upon his head a like implication. Unless he was one of the party concerned, was it not from hearing that he obtained his knowledge of the names of the persons implicated or suspected, and if it was from report, is it not as probable that I should derive my information from the same source? This was the case; I have heard the names of those who labor under this imputation, and it was from a knowledge of the general propriety of their conduct that I expressed my firm belief, that their "characters and honor remained as fair and unsullied as that of the author of the communication;" and I cannot persuade myself to believe, that any set of men would have been guilty of such conduct from a premeditated design of injuring any person whatever.

Y. X. acknowledges that irregularities of this kind are very incident to youth; and granting this, why should he reprobate their conduct in such harsh terms as he made use of in his first communication? The expressions there used tended more to aggravate than lessen the evil of which he complains so heavily, and which could have proceeded from no other cause than that wild and unsettled state of mind, almost always attendant upon youth. Admonition, in gentle terms, would have induced them to reflect in a serious manner on what they had committed; and if the impropriety of their conduct had been pointed out to them, in *strong*, but *decent* language, in place of such opprobrious and lavish abuse, the error might have been rectified. Can he suppose that his piece did not rouse their anger? And can he believe, that while their minds were worked up to the highest pitch of resentment, that they could be capable of calm and serious consideration? No—such an idea could never have entered his brain, as fertile and ingenious as it is. If he is at all conversant with human nature, he must know, that when the mind of a man is actuated by, and engrossed with anger, there is no room for considerations of any other nature than those of retaliation and revenge.

The motives which actuated the writer in noticing Y. X. at first, are similar to those entertained by him. He declares that his intentions were solely to maintain and support the pillars of society;—mine are, to defend the characters of our young men from the unjust and unprovoked aspersions bestowed upon them by the author of the communication.

I will now bid him a last adieu, by repaying him in language first made use of by himself. The dissonant, *ass-like* brayings of such a *mongrel* can only attract attention from the noisy bellowings which are vociferated from the infectious jaws of so unprincipled a being. He sends forth his hideous roar with satisfaction to himself, but with extreme disgust to his hearers. Just so this self-conceited scribbler, wishing to emerge from that obscurity which has so kindly concealed him from the knowledge of the citizens of this place, he has rendered himself as despicable as possible, by unfolding his *real* character, which would disgrace the form of any other human being, but himself.

PLAIN TRUTH.

—*PORT OF RICHMOND*—

—ENTERED—

Ship Eliza, Salter,	*Portland.*
Brig Rover, Lace,	*Boston.*
Union, Gage,	*Boston*
Sch. Swan, Smith,	*Norfolk.*
Samuel, Somerby,	*Newbury Port.*
Anna, Houseman,	*New-York*
Harriot, Meckins	*Norfolk.*
Sally, Dickey,	*Philadelphia.*
Republican, Bonnel,	*Perth Amboy.*
Betsey, Harbit,	*Philadelphia.*
Eagle, Aberdeen,	*Norfolk.*
Nancy, Block,	*Baltimore.*
Slp. Rachael & Mary, Harper,	*Norfolk.*
Pheasant, Baylies,	*Dighton.*

—CLEARED—

Brig Favorite, Patten,	*Philadelphia*
Sch. Lady Washington, Cownover,	*Ditto.*
Paragon, Jackson,	*New York.*
Favourite, Weymouth,	*Charleston.*
Anna, Hoaseman,	*New-York.*
Sally, Hathaway,	*Antigua.*
Slp. Pheasant, Baylies,	*Dighton.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

We have seen a letter, from Cape Francois dated the 25th July, from a very respectable merchant there, which states, that several American vessels had arrived to a very excellent market; but that the government instantly seized on their cargoes, for which they pay one third in produce, and the residue in a new description of Bills. No individual dare purchase: and, in consequence of these arbitrary and lawless acts of the government, all confidence in it was destroyed.

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Verbal accounts from Washington say, that the Government have received information of the hostility of Algiers, against our commerce: in consequence of which, the frigate Congress and Essex are ordered to be put into commission. We cannot say that this report has reached us in a manner to entitle it to implicit credit.

—

The following article from the Alexandria paper, corroborates the foregoing:

"For the following information which we derived from a friend in Washington, and which may be depended upon, we return him our sincere thanks.

"Mr. Smith our late ambassador at Lisbon embarked at Naples a short time since on board of an American vessel bound for the United States, which a few days after sailing fell in with and after a considerable engagement was captured by a corsair belonging to the Dey of Algiers.

Extract of a letter from J. L. Cathcart, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

LEGHORN, June 22, 1803.

"The enclosed communication from my correspondent, Mr. William Higgins, an English merchant at Malta, gave me inexpressible satisfaction I will give it to you verbatim.

"MALTA, May 24th, 1803.

"We have no news here. The Adams arrived yesterday, but the commodore, with the John Adams, are cruizing off Tripoli.—The last vessel has brought in the Tripoline lord high admiral's ship, which she took in going into Tripoli, in direct violation of the pass given her. She is certainly a good prize, though I imagine the commodore will not condemn her, before he hears from home."

BALTIMORE, August 18.

We lately published extracts from colonel Wilson's account of the expedition to Egypt, and noticed their having given great offence to the first consul, and also the charge of falsehood and misrepresentation that had been made against them.

The following reply of colonel Wilson we extract from the London Courier, of the 9th June.

To the editor of the (London) Courier.

SIR,

In the official correspondence lately published there appear some remarks which the French ambassador was instructed to make on my history of the expedition to Egypt, and of which I feel called upon to take notice, not in personal controversy with general Andreossy, for, conscious of the superiority of my cause, I find myself neither aggrieved nor irritated by the language he has used; but that the public may not attribute my silence to a desire of evading further discussion, and thus the shallow mode of contradiction adopted by the chief consul acquire an unmerited consideration.

The ambassador observes, "That a colonel in the English army has published a work in England, filled with the most atrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and its general.—The lies it contained have been contradicted by the reception which colonel Sebastiani experienced.—The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and reparation, which the French army had a right to expect."

But surely a new signification must have been attached in France to the word calumny, when such a word is applied to my account of the conduct of the French troops in Egypt, and the consequent disposition of the inhabitants towards them?

Independent, however, of the proofs to be adduced in corroboration of my statement, Europe may justly appreciate, when she recollects the unparalelled sufferings endured by the unoffending countries into which, during the last war, a French army penetrated, and she will at least hesitate to believe that the same armies should voluntarily ameliorate their conduct in a country more remote, where the atrocities they might commit would be less liable to publicity; and that this extraordinary change should be in favor of a people whose principles and resistance might have excited the resentment of more generous invaders.

I will not enter into an unnecessary detail of the numerous facts which I could urge—but I appeal to the honor of every British officer employed in Egypt, whether those observations are not sacredly true which describe the French as being hateful to the inhabitants of that country, which represent them as having merited that hatred from the ruin and devastation with which their progress through it had been marked—and I am ready, if there be one refuses to sanction this relation, to resign for ever every pretension to honorable reputation, and submit without a further struggle to that odium which should attach to calumny and a wilful perversion of truth.

But, sir, I feel confident there is no individual who will not amply confirm all that I have written on this subject—and perhaps Europe has a right to condemn me for no having made the accusations still stronger, when I can produce frequent general orders of the French army for the destruction of villages and their inhabitants—when I can prove that above 20,000 of the natives perished by the swords of the French soldiery—and that every act of violence was committed, and particularly in Upper Egypt, which could outrage humanity and disgrace the character of civilized nations. When writing an history of the campaign, was it possible not to express indignation against the authors of such calamities? Would it have been natural not to have felt the animation of that virtuous pride, which a reflection on the different conduct of the British soldiery must inspire in the breast of every Briton? I have asserted that a British soldier could traverse alone through any part of Egypt, or even penetrate into the desart, secure from injury or insult. I have described the natives as considering the British their benefactors and protectors, soliciting opportunities to manifest their gratitude, and esteeming their uniform as sacred as the turban of Mahometanism; and, I may venture to predict, that hereafter, the French traveller will be compelled to conceal the name of his nation, and owe his security to the assumption of the British character.

But, sir, does the effect of colonel Sebastiani's report justify the chief consul's conclusion, "that it is a complete refutation of what I have advanced, even if we attach to that report implicit belief in its candor and veracity?" Is it possible that the chief consul can suppose the world will trace respect for the French name in the circumstance which occured to col. Sebastiani at Cairo, and which rendered it necessary for him to demand protection from the vizier? or, would he imagine, that the apologue of D'Gezzar Pacha, was not intelligible even previous to the instructions being published, which M. Talleyrand sent to the French commercial agents. The illustrious senator, to whose virtues and stupendious talents England owes so much of her prosperity, has declared that this report of colonel Sebastiani in no case contradicts my statement—and I should consider that high opinion as amply sufficient to remove any impression which the French ambassador's note might otherwise have made did I not think it a duty to press some observations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accusation against general Bonaparte, that the public may know I was fully aware of the important responsibility which I had voluntarily undertaken, and in which much national honor was involved. I would wish the world would seriously examine, whether the accuser or accused have shrunk from the investigation, and then hold him as guilty who has withdrawn from the tribunal of inquiry.

I avowed that I was his public accuser, I stood prepared to support the charges. The courts of my country were open to that mode of trial, which as an innocent man, he could alone have required, but of which he did not dare to avail himself. It was no anonymous libeller against whom he was to have filed his answer, but against one (and without any indecent vanity I may say it) whose rank and character would justify his most serious attention.

The charges were too awful to be treated with neglect, and we know that they have not been read with indifference. Nor is it possible that the first consul can imagine the same of general Bonaparte is less sullied because a few snuff-boxes bearing his portrait were received by some abject or avaricious individuals with expressions of esteem, Or can he hope that the contemptible but not less unworthy insinuation directed against the gallant and estimable British general will divert mankind from a reflection on the crimes with which he stands arraigned.

Fortunately for Europe, she is daily becoming more intimately acquainted with the character of this misconceived man—and I confess that I feel considerable gratification when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its developement.

Success may for inscrutable purposes continue to attend him. Abject senates may decree him a throne or the pantheon—but history shall render injured humanity justice, and an indignant posterity inscribe on his cenotaph.—

Ille venena Colchica
Et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas,
Tractavit.

I am sir, yours,
ROBERT WILSON, K. M. T.
Lieutenant colonel.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 21.

The French army which entered Hanover found there 15,000 fusils, 600 pair of pistols, 60 new ammunition waggons with good horses to them, 100 pieces of artillery, magazines filled with powder, materials for a bridge over the Elbe, and a cannon foundery. In the fortress of Hamelu, upwards of 500 pieces of cannon were delivered to the French. General Mortier, in his dispatches to government, says, that though he found but little money in the treasury, yet that it will furnish the means to pay the French army in Hanover, "which now has to receive orders only from the first consul."

General Frere has been sent against Cuxhaven, to intercept the English ships in the Elbe.

General Renaud occupies Verdun, and is to intercept the English ships on the Weser.

His majesty's ministers having prepared their great plan of arming the country, the following message was delivered on Saturday the 18th to the house of commons:

"G. R. His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that in order to provide more effectually for the defence and security of the united kingdom against the avowed designs of the enemy, and for the purpose of defence at large, his majesty thinks it necessary that a large additional force should forthwith be raised and assembled. His majesty therefore recommends this object to the serious consideration of his faithful commons; and relies on their adopting such measures as to their wisdom shall seem most advisable for carrying it into effect without delay."

The new plan of defence is to procure an addition of 50,000 men to the land forces of the country. Of this augmentation of the army, the mode to be adopted in its levying is in the proportion of

31,000 for the counties of England.
3,000 for London and the Tower Hamlets.
10,000 for Ireland—

who are all to be chosen by ballot. This disposable force is to be liable to serve in any place in Great Britain and Ireland, in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is to be raised by a ballot on the principle of the militia ballot. Every man from 18 to 45, with certain exceptions, is to be liable to the ballot, and substitutes allowed. The army is to put under the command of officers appointed by his majesty. The officers are to be taken from the half pay list; and, when that is exhausted, from the marines, from East India officers and fencible officers.

The British frigate Resistance, of 36 guns, was lost on the 31st ult off Cape St. Vincent. Happily the crew were all saved.

Mr. Frere has announced to the Cabinet of Madrid that his majesty would most gladly respect the neutrality of Spain, provided France would do the same; but no satisfactory reply has yet been received. Letters of marque and reprisal it is tho't will shortly be issued against his Catholic majesty.

C. BOSHER,
COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

N. B. One or two stout active BOYS are wanted as APPRENTICES to the above business.

Richmond, August 12, 1803. oaw6w.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ON Saturday the 27th inst. J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol at 3 o'clock, the second and last part of his

Discourse on the Freedom of the Press.

Anxious to promote the discussion of a subject, so essentially connected with human happiness, J. O. will make no charge for admittion.

August 22.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about four weeks ago,

a Negro Boy, named RICHARD,

from 18 to 20 years of age, about 5½ feet high, slim made, has remarkably long and narrow feet; speaks good English, tells a plausible story—bred to the Carpenter's business, but very capable of cooking or waiting, and in every respect a very active, smart servant. The original name of the above Negro man was LUKE, which was changed by his present master to RICHARD—it is probable he may pass by his former name. The above fellow, a few days before the John & Elsy, Capt. Edwards, left Charleston for Baltimore, told a gentleman that he was going as cook of said vessel. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon delivery of the said Negro in Charleston; and one hundred dollars reward upon conviction of any person, or persons, who may have been guilty of taking the aforesaid Negro out of this state.

In case the above Negro sailed with Captain Edwards, (as it is believed, it can be proved) if he will return the aforesaid Negro to the subscriber, he shall be exempt from any prosecution he has subjected him to, by such an illegal act.

Gilbert Chalmers.

CHARLESTON, *(S. Caroline)* Aug. 26, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in this place, under the signature of GEORGE YUILLE & Co. will in future be conducted under that of JAMES F. LEITCH & Co. who are empowered to receive the debts due to

George Yuille & Co.

Manchester, August 27th, 1803. 2w.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple,
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary out-houſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14. 1803. 3m.

Claret
FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *Caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21ſt, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD JACKSON,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Edward Jackſon, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harriſon, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wedneſday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of Auguſt next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Comm'ſſioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choiceſt HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are ſelected from the moſt approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worſhip. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; alſo, a number entirely *new*, together with ſome ſelected from pamphlets lately publiſhed in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchaſers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore publiſhed.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publiſhers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Peterſburg, in Dinwiddie county, about a month ago, a Negro Man named JACK,

of a yellow black, about 40 years old, of the middle ſize, ſpeaks but bad Engliſh, ſtoops a little when he walks, and has a remarkable ſmall lump a little below one of his ears; he was ſeen working as a labourer with a brick layer in Richmond laſt week, where he is well acquainted. He is a good painter and glazer, a good gardner and ditcher, a good butcher, and a moſt excellent manager of horſes and driver of any ſort of carriage; well ſkilled in ſowing any ſort of ſmall grain, and a very good hand on board a boat or craft. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any perſon who will put him in jail, ſo that I get him again: and all maſters of veſſels and boats are forbid employing him or carrying him out of the ſtate, under the moſt ſevere penalty of the law.

JOHN BAIRD.

Auguſt 9, 1803. ep3w.

JUST ARRIVED—A CARGO OF
PLAISTER OF PARIS,
(eſteemed very good)
INCH PLANK,
AND
STONE LIME,
In half hhds.—For ſale by
SAMUEL PAINE.

Auguſt 4th, 1803. 8w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT purſuant to an act of the laſt Virginia Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a town at Amherſt Courthouſe, by the name of *Cabellsville*, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchaſers are to give bond with good and ſufficient ſecurity for the payment of the money, and in caſe punctual payments are not made, intereſt will be required thereon from the day of ſale.

Alſo, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforeſaid place, for a year or a term of years. Suffice it to ſay, the houſes are large and well calculated for public entertainment; ſtableage ſufficient for upwards of 100 horſes. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterpriſing character than this, and therefore well deſerves the immediate attention of the active and induſtrious who poſſeſs funds adequate to its ſupport

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Amherſt, near the town of Warminſter.

SAM. J. CABELL.

Auguſt 4, 1803. 4w.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored. She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,
with a choice aſſortmet of
IRISH LINEN;
Alſo, a few bales of beſt
TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt April laſt, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind-hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th Auguſt, 1803. 4t

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mh9.

TO BE SOLD,

On the firſt of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Chriſtian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the ſecond, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Guſtavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the firſt Tract.

Theſe Lands, beſides their valuable quality in other reſpects, are ſuppoſed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for ſome weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular deſcription of them. The ſale is advertiſed thus early, in order to give to perſons at a diſtance in this ſtate, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the ſame.

The conditions of ſales will be, one and two years credit, the purchaſers to give bonds with undoubted and approved ſecurity, and bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

Prosser & Moncure, V. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 1aw.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Paints, Perfumery, Medicine, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf

Louiſa County,

April Court, 1803.

William O. Callis, adminiſtrator of Samuel Terrell, dec'd. who was executor of Ann Terrell, dec'd. Plaintiff,
Againſt
Garrit Minor, executor of Garrit Minor, deceaſed; Lucy Terrell, adminiſtratrix, and Fortunatus Coſby, adminiſtrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. William Terrell, jun'r. and Zachariah Lewis, and Aaron Fontaine, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Aaron Fontaine, Lucy Terrell, adminiſtratrix, and Fortunatus Coſby, adminiſtrator of Richard Terrell, deceaſed, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; therefore, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *it is ordered* by the Court, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the ſecond Monday in Auguſt next, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome of the Richmond newſpapers for ſix weeks ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of the court-houſe of this county on ſome court day. A Copy—Teſte,

WILLIAM G. POINDEXTER, D. C.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff.*
AGAINST
Blow & Barkeſdale, *Defendant.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant Barkeſdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the firſt day of November court next, and anſwer the plaintiffs bill, that a copy of this order be inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

ON Wedneſday the 28th of September next, will be run for over the Aylett's Warehouſe Courſe, A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, two mile heats, weights agreeable to the late Fairfield rules. No perſon will be permitted to ſtart a horſe, for this purſe, unleſs he becomes a ſubſcriber thirty days before the race, which may be done by a note to William Powell at Aylett's.

And on the day following, a SWEEPSTAKE for untried three year old Colts, one mile heats, ſolbs on each; Entrance *Twenty Dollars* each. This ſubſcription will remain open until the evening preceding the race.

The third day will be run for, with Saddle Horſes, an ELEGANT SADDLE and BRIDLE, one mile heats.

William Powell.

Aylett's Warehouſe, Auguſt 15, 1803. [3t.]

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night, the 21ſt inſt. a NEGRO MAN, named

ROGER,

about 40 years of age, ſtout made, but ſmall legs for the bulk of his body, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He has a ſcar on one of his arms, occaſioned by an axe, and a ſmall ſcar on his forehead. He is of a yellowiſh complexion, is remarkably pert and ſenſible—and has a ſmiling countenance, when ſpoken to. He had on when he went away, a white yarn Virginia cloth coat, and Oſnaburgs ſhirt and overalls. I expect he will endeavor to paſs for a freeman, and endeavor to get to the Northward, as he once before made the like attempt. I forewarn all perſons from employing or harbouring him, and all maſters of veſſels of taking him on board, as the rigour of the law will be exerciſed againſt ſuch.

I will give the above reward to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellow to me, living about 3 miles below Richmond,

Robert Craddock.

Auguſt 23, 1803. 4tp

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Juſtice,
ForSale at this Office.

To be Sold,

Upon ſuch credit as will accomodate any reaſonable purchaſer, and if not SOLD will be LET to a good tenant on a long leaſe,

The Norwich Mills and Lands in

the county of Henrico, twelve miles below the city of Richmond, upon Four Mile creek, about a mile from its juncture with James River.

THE Mills are worked by over ſhot water wheels, 16 feet diameter and 8 feet head of water, double geared three pair of excellent burr ſtones, and one pair of remarkable good ſtones for grinding of Indian corn. The whole Mills have been newly rebuilt, upon the moſt approved conſtruction, with all the late improvements in the machinery—'Tis believed that the Mill houſe, as well for ſize and convenience, is unexceptionable—This Mill, though built on the bank of the creek, can never be affected by high freſhes, which are ſometimes ruinous to Mills; ſhe is ſupplied with water by two long Canals; one from Four Mile creek, the other from a ſmaller creek called Bailey's. They unite the water of thoſe ſtreams in a natural reſervoire, or baſin, about 200 feet from the Mill.—There is an excellent brick bake-houſe, with two large ovens—a good houſe for the proprietor, or manager; alſo, a ſtore and compting room, comfortable houſes for Millers, Bakers, and Coopers. A boat may load at the Mill door with two hundred barrels of flour, and the largeſt ſhip that navigates James River can load in a ſafe harbour within one mile of the Mill—The whole land contains about 600 acres—'Tis of good quality, and a full proportion of it excellent meadow land—about one half of it is in woods and well timbered, having been carefully preſerved. Separate and diſtinct from the houſes attached to the mill, there is a complete ſet of houſes for the accomodation of a gentleman farmer—I will ſell or leaſe the whole; or, if it be more agreeable, the Mill and appendages only, with a ſufficient quantity of ground to render them perfectly convenient in that reſpect. The neighbourhood of the Mills is a farming country, ſettled by independent people. There is about 30,000 buſhels of wheat annually raiſed as near if not nearer to thoſe Mills, than any other market.

Mr. William Pennock, at Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Myers, at Baltimore, are furniſhed with the terms and conditions of a ſale or leaſe of the Mills and Land; ſo that any one convenient to either of them may obtain the neceſſary information previous to the trouble of viewing the premiſes, upon application to them, or to the ſubſcriber at the city of Richmond.

Mr. Samuel Elliſon, who lives at the Mills, will ſhew the whole to any one who may apply to him for that purpoſe; he expreſſes an inclination to undertake the management, and a ſmall intereſt in the buſineſs, if it can be made mutually agreeable. Letters addreſſed to me, by poſt, will be duly attended to.

David Ross.

Richmond, Auguſt 2, 1803.

☞ The Mills above mentioned will be found to anſwer the deſcription of them—I have for ſome time been engaged in the manufacture of Flour, on a ſmall ſcale; and if, agreeable to the purchaſer or leeſor of the above property, I would undertake the management and engage a ſmall intereſt in the buſineſs as a partner.

S. ELLISON.

4w.

VALUABLE LANDS—*for ſale,*

On one, two and three years credit.

ON the third Monday in October next, being Amherſt court day, the ſubſcriber will offer to public ſale, at the Court houſe of Amherſt county, on one, two and three years credit, that valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the eſtate of Charles Irving, deceaſed, and by his Will directed to be ſold; lying on Piney River, in the county of Amherſt, and containing by eſtimation two thouſand two hundred acres. There is on this tract a conſiderable quantity of as rich Tobacco land as any in the upper country, added to a large body of flat or bottom lands on the River, excellently adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

Its ſituation is as healthy as any whatever lying within eight miles of Amherſt Court-houſe, and within 18 or 20miles of James River. It will eaſily admit of diviſion into three ſeparate tracts, between which, the cleared land may be nearly equally divided.

Mr. William Staples, who lives on the land, will ſhew it to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe; and there will be left with him an accurate plat ſhewing the ſituation of the whole tract, and alſo of the ſmaller tracts into which it may be divided. It will be ſold entire, or in ſmaller tracts, as may be thought moſt adviſeable on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. The intrinſic value of this land, its healthy ſituation, and the convenience of the payments, make it an object well worthy the attention of thoſe who may wiſh to purchaſe lands. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

WM. H. CABELL,
for the Executors of CHARLES IRVING, dec'd.

Auguſt 22, 1803.

Notice.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of *Miller W. McCraw*, dec'd, late of the city of Richmond, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of September next, when I intend making a final ſettlement of the Eſtate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd. and guardian to her infant child.

Thoſe who may not avail themſelves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the eſtate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Adm'r.
of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd.

tawtS.

LOST,

YESTERDAY evening, between Charles Winegardner's and Bacon Branch, a BUNDLE OF PAPERS, wrapped in white Buckram, which contained a Note given by Joſ. F. Price and Thomas Price, payable to the ſubſcriber on the firſt day of May laſt: alſo ſundry Clerk's Papers and Tickets, and other papers. A reward of THREE DOLLARS will be given to any perſon delivering the ſame to Meſſrs. Mitchell & Gardiner.

TIMOTHY GOODMAN.

Auguſt 12, 1803. oaw.w*